MARK ANDERS’ MOTIVATION TO BE A CHAKA’S GATE RANGER
AS SEEN IN WILBUR SMITH’S A SPARROW FALLS

A THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
to Obtain the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree
in English Language Education

By
Yohanes Sandi Wahyu Utomo
Student Number: 011214051

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
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Approved by:

Sponsor

Henny Herawati, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Date: 23 February 2009
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Defended before the Board of Examiners on 5 March 2009 and Declared Acceptable

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Yogyakarta, 5 March 2009
Faculty of Teachers Training and Education
Sanata Dharma University

Drs. Tarsisius Sarkim, M.Ed., Ph.D.
I dedicate this thesis to
my beloved parents
STATEMENT OF WORK’S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this thesis, which I wrote, does not contain the work or parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, 23 February 2009

The Writer

Yohanes Sandi Wahyu Utomo
011214051
LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

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Nomor Mahasiswa : 011214051

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Pada tanggal: 5 Maret 2009

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Yohanes Sandi Wahyu Utomo
ABSTRACT


This thesis discusses Wilbur Smith’s novel entitled A Sparrow Falls. A Sparrow Falls is a story about a young man named Mark Anders who really cares about wildlife preservation. After finishing his duty as a soldier, Mark comes back to his home in Andersland. He is really shocked when he finds that this land is owned by Ladyburg Estate. Moreover, his grandfather, John Anders, is dead and nobody knows where his grandfather is buried. Mark feels that there is something wrong with his grandfather’s death. During his effort to find his grandfather’s grave, Mark is called to protect the wildlife in Chaka’s Gate. He meets people who have commercial intention toward Chaka’s Gate. Many things that happened to him do not weaken Mark’s motivation to protect Chaka’s Gate. Mark’s courage and strong motivation to preserve the wildlife in Chaka’s Gate makes him appointed as the first Warden of Chaka’s Gate.

There are two problems discussed in this thesis. They are how is Mark Anders’ character described in A Sparrow Falls and what is Mark Anders’ motivation to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger in Wilbur Smith’s A Sparrow Falls.

In gathering the data for this study, the writer used library research. There were two kinds of sources in this study. They were primary and secondary sources. The primary source of this study was the novel A Sparrow Falls written by Wilbur Smith. For the secondary source the writer used some sources related to the psychological approach and theory of literature.

After analyzing the novel, the writer concludes that Mark Anders in the novel is described as handsome (physical trait); tough, determined, smart, well-planned, brave, sensitive (psychological traits); generous, grateful, easily attracted to women, regretful, competent, honest, affectionate, dutiful, trustworthy, and reliable (social traits). There are some factors that motivate Mark Anders to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger. Extrinsically, Mark Anders is motivated to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger because Mark already has a close relationship with Chaka’s Gate since he was a child, because there is no ranger in Chaka’s Gate, and Chaka’s Gate is in danger. Intrinsically, Mark Anders is motivated to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger to fulfil some needs, those are to fulfil physiological needs, safety needs, belongingness and love needs, and esteem needs.

Finally, the writer gives suggestion for the future researchers. Future researchers can use biographical approach and socio-cultural historical approach to analyze this novel. Furthermore, the writer also provides a lesson plan and materials to teach writing for Basic Writing Skills course in English Language Education Study Program of Sanata Dharma University.


Ada dua permasalahan yang dibahas dalam skripsi ini. Permasalahan-permasalahan tersebut adalah bagaimana karakteristik Mark Anders dideskripsikan di *A Sparrow Falls* dan apa motivasi Mark Anders untuk menjadi penyaga hutan di Chaka’s Gate.


Setelah menganalisa novel ini, penulis menyimpulkan bahwa Mark Anders dideskripsikan sebagai sosok yang tampan (sifat fisik); tegar, berkemauan keras, cerdas, terencana, berani, peka (sifat psikologis); murah hati, penuh terima kasih, mudah tertarik kepada wanita, penuh penyesalan, cakap, jujur, penuh kasih sayang, setia dalam tugas, dapat dipercaya, dan dapat diandalkan (sifat sosial). Ada beberapa faktor yang memotivasi Mark Anders untuk menjadi penyaga hutan di Chaka’s Gate. Secara ekstrinisik, Mark Anders termotivasi untuk menjadi penyaga Chaka’s Gate karena Mark telah memiliki hubungan yang erat dengan Chaka’s Gate sejak ia masih kecil, karena tidak ada penyaga hutan di Chaka’s Gate, dan Chaka’s Gate berada dalam bahaya. Secara intrinisik, Mark Anders termotivasi untuk menjadi penyaga hutan di Chaka’s Gate untuk memenuhi beberapa kebutuhan, yaitu kebutuhan fisiologis, kebutuhan akan rasa aman, kebutuhan akan rasa memiliki dan cinta, dan kebutuhan akan rasa hormat.

Akhirnya, penulis memberi saran kepada peneliti mendatang. Peneliti mendatang dapat menggunakan pendekatan biografi dan pendekatan histori sosio-kultural untuk menganalisa novel ini. Lebih lanjut, penulis juga menyediakan Rencana Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran untuk mengajar writing di kelas Basic Writing Skills di Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Sanata Dharma.
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I would like to praise Jesus Christ for his love, blessings, and mercy. He gives me spirit to do what I have to do. He is my saviour when I am down and do not know what to do. It is just because of His companionship that I can finish this thesis.

My deepest gratitude is expressed to my sponsor, Henny Herawati, S.Pd., M.Hum., who has guided me in writing this thesis. She has given her time to read this thesis and give me suggestions in the completion of this thesis. She also has encouraged me to finish this thesis as quickly as possible. I also would like to thank Sr. Margaret O’ Donohue, FCJ for being my language consultant. She has made some corrections and given me suggestions in relation to this thesis.

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Yohanes Sandi Wahyu Utomo
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is divided into five parts. Those parts are background of the study, problem formulation, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, and definition of terms. Background of the study contains reasons which serve as the basis for writing this thesis. Problem formulation states the problems discussed in this study. Objectives of the study state the aim of this study. Benefits of the study state the benefits which are expected from this study for the readers. Definition of terms elaborates key words in this study in order to avoid misunderstanding or misinterpretation.

A. Background of the Study

There are many types of works that bring inspiration to our life. One of them is literary work. Literary works often reflect real life and things that happen in life. Literary works also bring messages that can be learnt by the readers in their life.

Novel, as one of literary works, can also be said to be a mirror of life. According to Milligan (4), a novel, as a work of literature, is more in touch with reality, as it helps the readers see things as they really are. Therefore, by reading a novel, readers can see some realities that will give them a deeper understanding about life and its problems. A novel is a representation of life. A novel may contain many valuable things that appear in society represented by people as a
group and individuals as well. A novel must have a central issue which is surrounded by incidents and intrigues and packed in an interesting flow of story.

The author’s imagination cannot be separated from what the author sees in his/her life. The central issue developed by the author is highly influenced by the author’s background. Where the author lives, what happens to the author in his/her life, and when the author writes the novel can be the reasons why the author chooses a particular topic or issue. Those backgrounds also affect messages that the author would like to convey in his/her novel.

A novel may contain extrinsic (external part) and intrinsic (internal part) elements. Extrinsic elements are those outside of the novel that influence the writing of the novel. Social phenomenon is an example of an element that may influence the writer in writing a novel. Intrinsic elements are elements inside of the novel that shape novel. There are several factors that form the novel intrinsically. We can find character, characterization, theme, and setting as the internal part of the novel.

In order to convey his/her messages to the readers, the author uses main characters. A main character in a story usually has an intention which is also the core of the story itself. The author often emphasizes how the main characters strive to achieve their goals in the end of the story.

The main characters’ struggle to achieve their goals is a picture of how people try to achieve what they intend to get in their life. To achieve their goals people need motivation. Motivation urges people to perform a particular action to fulfill their needs or to achieve their goals. No matter how bad the situation that
they should face, they will still struggle if they have motivation to achieve their goals. Even in the worst situation, strong motivation can drive people to make use of the potentials and opportunities that they have.

In this study, the writer analyzes *A Sparrow Falls* written by Wilbur Smith. This novel is very interesting because it discusses how the main character, Mark Anders, struggles to preserve Chaka’s Gate from being exploited by irresponsible people who will make a dam and open farmland in the forest. Mark Anders should fight against a strong and influential person in his struggle to save the future of Chaka’s Gate. Mark Anders has a strong motivation to do so and he is not afraid of anything which might endanger him in his struggle to protect Chaka’s Gate.

In this novel, the writer finds Mark Anders to be a strong figure. Mark Anders never knew his parents all of his life. He spends his childhood with his grandfather who died while Mark was at war and unfortunately no one knows where he is buried. While Mark is looking for his grandfather’s grave in Chaka’s Gate he finds that the jungle is very different from what he saw when he was a child. He cannot find many animals there because many people go there to hunt the animals. Fortunately, Mark is appointed to do a survey on Chaka’s Gate by the government and he considers Chaka’s Gate as his house and the wildlife there as his family. However, his struggle is not easy, he should face people who want to exploit the jungle and never think about wildlife preservation. Mark is not afraid and keeps struggling for the wildlife preservation no matter how hard it is.
The study of *A Sparrow Falls* and the main character, Mark Anders, make the writer interested in analyzing the character of Mark Anders, especially on his motivation which becomes his basis to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger and to protect it from exploitation. Mark Anders’ character is very interesting because to achieve his goal, he meets big enemies but he never gives up because his motivation is very strong.

The choice of motivation as the topic of this study is also related to its relevance to our real life. Nowadays, life is becoming more and more complex and it demands people to struggle harder to survive and to be successful in their life. Therefore, people should have high motivation which can drive them to strive in any difficult situations in order to achieve what they intend to get. In relation to this study, Mark Anders, the main character in *A Sparrow Falls*, is a person who has a strong motivation to achieve his goal, that is wildlife preservation.

**B. Problem Formulation**

In this study, two major problems are identified by considering the above situation. The problems are formulated as follows:

1. How is Mark Anders’ character described in Wilbur Smith’s *A Sparrow Falls*?
2. What is Mark Anders’ motivation to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger in Wilbur Smith’s *A Sparrow Falls*?

**C. Objectives of the Study**

There are two objectives of the study to focus on the problem formulation above, they are:
1. To find out how is Mark Anders’ character described in the novel.

2. To find out what is Mark Anders’ motivation to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger.

D. Benefits of the Study

This study hopefully would be beneficial for the readers to have a different point of view in reading. For some readers, reading a novel is no more than just entertainment. There is more than merely entertainment in reading a novel. Readers can learn values offered in the novel especially when the readers read it deeply and analyze the novel. This study is expected to bring benefits for those who are in difficulties to achieve their goals. Mark Anders’ character and how he maintains his strong motivation can help readers to achieve every goal that has been set.

English teachers may also use some parts in this novel to teach English in the classroom. English teachers can use an excerpt of this novel to teach writing for Basic Writing Skills class students of English Education Study Program of Sanata Dharma University.

E. Definition of Terms

There are key terms that are considered important in this study. This section aims at providing clear definition of some terms used in this study in order to avoid misunderstanding.

1. Character

Characters are those who have important roles in a story since they help the readers participate explicitly in the experience of the story by sharing
imaginatively the feelings or the activities of the characters in the story (Rohrberger and Woods 19). A character is also defined as an imagined person who inhabits a story and it shows a distinctive type of person (Abrams 20).

In this study, the term character refers to Mark Anders who becomes the focus of the story.

2. Motivation

Kartono (120) says that motivation is an internal process that controls behaviour in order to achieve certain goals which have been planned. Behaviour is also influenced by a need for something. Murray (8) defines motivation as a desire that has a certain goal to be obtained.

In this study, the term motivation means desire or drives which stimulate Mark Anders as the focus of the story to do things that are needed to achieve what he wants.

3. Chaka’s Gate

Chaka’s Gate in the novel is a wilderness located in South Africa. In Chaka’s Gate, there are animals and plants that should be preserved to be kept from extinction. Chaka’s Gate is an area that is also potential for farms and dams so that two sides struggle to have an authority of this area. The first side wants to preserve the wildlife in Chaka’s Gate and the other wants to exploit this area for profit.

4. A Ranger

A ranger is a person whose job is to look after a park, a forest or an area of countryside (Hornby 962).
In this study, a ranger means the person who lives in Chaka’s Gate to protect plants or animals there from being exploited by those who only take advantages from Chaka’s Gate without thinking about the environment. In Wilbur Smith’s A Sparrow Falls, the term a ranger also refers to a warden. The ranger in this study refers to Mark Anders.
In this chapter, the writer describes the theories of related studies. This chapter is divided into two sections, namely theoretical review and theoretical framework. In theoretical review, the writer discusses the Theory of Critical Approaches, Theory of Character, Theory of Characterization, Theory of Motivation, and Theory of Human Needs. Meanwhile, theoretical framework discusses the theories used to guide the writer in the analysis of the novel.

A. Theoretical Review

1. Theory of Critical Approaches

There are some approaches that can be used in analyzing literary works. Rohberger and Woods state in their book *Reading and Writing about Literature* that to have a reasonable judgment, a means should be employed, which is called “critical approach” (3). Critical approach is a means to get a better understanding about the values that are covered in the novel by the writer. Critical approaches have their values and limitations on the understanding of literary works so that the readers can find the approach that best leads in the appreciation of a work of literature (Rohberger and Woods 15).

Rohberger and Woods (6-15) say that there are five critical approaches to literary works. They are the formalist approach, the biographical approach, the
sociocultural-historical approach, the mythopoeic approach, and the psychological approach.

The first approach is the formalist approach. The formalist approach focuses on the whole of the novel as literature subject. It means that the novel is seen as the unity of literary works. The harmonious of the parts of the novel is determined from the structure and how the matters of techniques determine the structure. The novel is separated from the fact of the author’s life (Rohrberger and Woods 6-8).

The second approach, the biographical approach, explores the literary works based on the authors’ personality. “Proponents of the biographical approach assert the necessity for an appreciation of the ideas and personality of the author to an understanding of the literary object.” (Rohberger and Woods 8) They try to understand authors’ biography that makes literary works.

The third is the sociocultural-historical approach. According to Rohberger and Woods (9-11) the sociocultural-historical approach locates the real work based on the civilization where the work is produced. Society, culture, and historical background are used as references in order to understand more about literary works. Novel actually tries to explain about human life, what happens in the real life. This phenomenon became the focus of this approach. Two factors are present in this approach: “First, accuracy in the presentation of historical facts is of value to the historian, but not necessarily to the author. Second, a work of literature might have historical significance, but not necessarily literary significance (Rohberger and Woods 11).
The fourth approach is the mythopoeic approach. According to Rohberger and Woods (11) this approach is used to find certain universally recurrent patterns of human thought which find expression in significance work of art. Rohberger and Woods (11) say that “these universally recurrent patterns, they assert, are those that found first expression in ancient myths and folk rites and are so basic to human thought that they have meaning for all men.”

The fifth approach is the psychological approach. According to Rohberger and Woods (13), “like the mythopoeic approach to literature, the psychological involves the effort to locate and demonstrate certain recurrent patterns.” This approach employs theories of psychology that is used to explain literary works. This approach describes the characters of literary works as human being. This approach has an emphasis on the development of human personality in literary works.

2. Theory of Character

Character plays an important role in a novel because character is the foundation of a story. Roberts and Jacobs (63) state that “a character is a reasonable facsimile of a human being, with all the good and bad traits of being human.” The author creates characters to represent human beings in his or her novel. Character is just like actual human beings that are placed in real-life situation. Character really lives in the story and affects the flow of the story.

Analyzing character is important because it should be analyzed based on the author’s thought. Character is an imagination of the author that lives in the
novel and every character is unique because every character just like every person in real life is different from others. Character is described as the person presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who is represented by the reader as being endowed with moral and disposition qualities that are expressed in what they say (the dialogue) and what they do (the action) (Abrams 20). Characters must be credible so that they are accepted as believable people (Rohberger and Woods 20).

Rohrberger and Woods state that characters have an important role in a story since they help the readers participate explicitly in the experience of the story by sharing imaginatively the feelings or the activities of the characters in the story (19). Furthermore, Rohberger and Woods (20) explain that “… stories involve persons, called characters, who act out in a particular time and place (setting) some kind of conflict in a pattern of events.”

Stanton states that character has two definitions. The first definition is character as the individuals who appear in the story. Meanwhile, the second definition is character as mixture of interests, desires, emotions and moral principles that makes up each of these individuals (17). The first definition refers to the persons in the story and the second definition refers to the characteristics of the person in the story.

Forster as quoted by Roberts and Jacobs (121) classifies character into two types. The first type is protagonist and the other is antagonist. The protagonist is the centre of the actions and usually shows human characteristic. The antagonist is the character in a story that moves against the protagonist.
The progress of a character in the novel is divided into flat character and round character (Abrams 21). Flat character means that the author only describes this character without specification, in other words the author does not explain it in details and without significant progress. Usually the writer describes the character in “a single phrase or single sentence.” This type of character does not make any significant progress in the novel. It means that the character gives little contribution in the novel. Round character means that the character is complex and makes a lot of progress through the novel. We usually call this as dynamic character. The reason why it is called as dynamic character is that the character is changing through the novel for example firstly the character is a good person but because of certain events in the novel the character becomes a bad person. In other words, the character seems as a real person and the character is changing through the dialogues or actions.

Kenney, in his book entitled How to Analyze Fiction, divides characters into two kinds (28-29), they are simple (flat) and complex (round) characters. Simple (flat) characters are characters that are easy to be recognized because the readers see only one side of the characters and these characters are familiar types for the readers. Complex (round) characters are characters that cannot be described in one phrase. They have some capability in surprising the readers because of the changes in their characters.

Furthermore, Perrine (71) classifies fictional characters into static and dynamic characters. Static characters are characters that change little in their outlook and personalities during the story. They remain stable and are the same
sort of persons at the end of the story as at the beginning. They are described without much detail and they are not changed by circumstances. Dynamic characters are those who undergo changes in some aspects of their characters, personalities or outlook from the beginning to the end of the story. The changes could be for better or worse and may be a large or small one, but it is something that is important and basic, and more than a minor change in opinion.

There may be many characters that appear in a novel; however there is at least one main character in the novel and the others are usually supporting characters. Holman and Harmon (82) divide characters into two, namely major characters and minor characters. A major character is the most important character and becomes the main focus of the story. Meanwhile, a minor character is a less important one than the major character.

According to the significance to the story, Henkle (87-101) states that characters can be divided into two parts. The first one is major characters and the second one is secondary character. Major characters are the most significant characters in the novel. Henkle (92) says, “It is major characters who deserve our fullest attention; if we understand them, we presumably understand the focal experiences of the novel.” They can be identified through the complexity of their characterization, the attention given by certain figures, and the personal intensity that a character seems to transmit (Henkle 178-181). The major characters will completely need the reader’s fullest attention because they perform a key structural function. While, secondary characters are characters who serve functions that are more restricted. Henkle (97) states, “secondary characters are
limited in ways that the major characters are not.” They perform and respond in more limited functions than the major characters, they may be less sophisticated; therefore their response to experience is less complex and less interesting.

Based on the frequency of appearance in the novel, Milligan (155) divides character into two. The first type is the major character. The major character appears more frequently than the other characters in the novel. The readers usually follow the plot of the novel through this character. In other words, this character is the main character of the novel. The second type is minor character. This character appears less often than the main character in the novel. This character only appears in certain setting of the novel. The character is also less important than the major character.

3. Theory of Characterization

Rohrberger and Woods state that characterization is the process by which an author creates character, the device by which he makes us believe that a character is the particular type of person (180). This creation should make the character real and alive. Therefore, the readers can visualize the characters in their imagination. Correspondingly, Murphy (161) defines characterization as the way in which the author attempts to make his characters understandable and come alive for his readers.

Rohrberger and Woods (21) present two principle ways by which an author characterizes their characters. The first is direct method and the second is dramatic method. In direct method, an author describes the characters’ physical
appearance and also describes their intellectual and moral attributes or explains the degree of the character’s sensibility. This description is based on the author’s point of view. In dramatic method, an author describes the character by placing him or her in situations to show what he or she is like from the way he or she behaves or speaks. This description is drawn based on the character’s eyes and opinions.

Murphy (161-173) classifies nine methods how an author presents the characters. The methods are personal description, characters as seen by others, speech, past life, conversation with others, reactions, direct comment, thoughts, and mannerism.

The first method is personal description. By using this method, the author can describe a person’s appearance like his face, skin, eyes, and clothes. Personal description is very important because it may give clues to the character and the readers may have a better imagination because each character has an individual aspect. As a result, the readers will not find any difficulties in imaging how the characters are described (Murphy 161).

The second method is character as seen by others. In this method, the author can also describe the character directly through the eyes and opinions of others. By letting the other characters in the novel tell what they see of the characters they encounter, the readers will gain some clues to describe the characters. This way can lead to false perception about certain characters because the characters’ point of view to the other characters is different from the writer’s. (Murphy 162).
The third is speech. In this technique, the author can give us insight into the character of one of the people in the book through what the person says. Whenever the person speaks, whenever he is involved in conversation with another, whenever he puts forward an opinion, he is giving us some clues to his character. In other words, the readers will gain some clues of a character through his words. The readers can understand the character based on what the character says or from the opinion of the other characters speech (Murphy 164).

The fourth method is past life. A character’s past life may build a clue for the reader about events that help in shaping the person’s character. The event that happens in the past can be very useful to determine the character in the story (Murphy 166).

The fifth method is conversation with others. By using this method, the author can give readers clues to a person’s character through conversations with other people and the things they say about them. It is just like speech but it emphasizes on the conversation between the character in order to reveal the character and the role of the character (Murphy 167).

The sixth method is reactions. In this method the author can give clues to a person’s character by letting us know how the person reacts to various situations and events. Reactions from one character toward other characters can lead the reader to discover the character in the novel (Murphy 168).

The seventh is direct comment. By employing this technique, the author describes or comments on the character directly (Murphy 170).
The eighth method is thoughts. In this method, the author gives us direct knowledge of what the characters think. In this respect, the character is able to do things that cannot be done in real life, and tells what other people are thinking. The explanation also invites the readers as the person in the character (Murphy 171).

The ninth method is mannerism. By using mannerism, the author can describe a character’s mannerisms, habits and also idiosyncrasies. They reflect the personality of the character and tell us something about the character (Murphy 173).

4. Theory of Motivation

Theory of motivation is very important in this study to find out what is Mark Anders’ motivation to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger. In relation to our daily life, we must have something that stimulates us to do a certain thing and to behave in a certain way. Franken (3) states that the basic assumption of all motivation theory is that for every behavior, there is a cause. By considering the above explanation, it is clear that if we talk about human behavior we also talk about human motivation.

Worchel and Shebilske define motivation as a reason why an organism acts in a certain way in certain time caused by some energy or source from the body which devices temporarily translate the capabilities into actions (373). Motivation becomes the reason why someone does something in his or her life so that his or her wishes can become reality.
Smith (282) states that motivation is defined as an internal process that influences the direction, persistence, and vigor of goal directed behavior. Motivation keeps human beings focusing on their goal and behaving in a specific behavior so that they are still on the right track to meet their goal. Motivation also makes human beings persist in doing something to achieve their goal. Human beings are determined to achieve their goals once they are motivated.

According to Murray (7), motivation is desire. It is related to behavior because it is involved in all kinds of behavior: learning, performing, perceiving, attending, remembering, forgetting, thinking, creating, and feeling. Motivation affects someone’s behavior because motivation may function as incentive for someone to behave in a certain manner. It encourages human beings to strive for their goals.

Stanton (17) states that “a character’s reason for behaving as he does is his motivation.” Motivation encourages someone to behave or act. According to Stanton, there are two types of motivation. They are specific motivation and basic motivation. Specific motivation is the immediate reason, perhaps unconscious, for any particular speech or act. Meanwhile, basic motivation is an aspect of his general character.

Kalish (30) says that motivation and needs are concept not things. They cannot be seen or heard or touched, but they must be inferred or assumed. It is just like what is stated by Petri (3) that “motivation is the concept we use when we describe the forces acting on or within an organism to initiate and direct
behaviour.” Furthermore, Petri (4) also says, “additionally, we often use the concept of motivation to indicate the direction of behaviour.”

Huffman, Vernoy, and Vernoy (377) state that there are two kinds of motivation, namely intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. Intrinsic motivation is a desire to act for its own sake. Meanwhile, extrinsic motivation is a desire to act because of external rewards or avoidance of punishment.

In a story, actions taken by characters are based on certain strong reasons. The concept behind their actions motivates them to behave in a certain way. The characters in a story must be clearly motivated in whatever they do, especially when there are some changes on their behaviors or personalities (Perrine 69).

5. Theory of Human Needs

All human behavior is motivated by some needs. The needs highly influence human beings to behave in a certain way and to make decisions in accordance with their goals. The needs force human beings to strive for their goals until the goals are achieved. In relation to this study, the writer thinks that it is crucial to employ the theory of human needs to find out what motivates Mark Anders to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger and in addition to explain Mark Anders needs that motivate him to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger.

Maslow in Franken (15) classifies needs in a hierarchy. The hierarchy explains human needs from the very primary at the bottom. Franken (15) says, “In Maslow’s view, needs can be grouped in categories, which are arranged in a hierarchical fashion, with the more basic or primary needs at the bottom.” Maslow
starts his hierarchy from the most basic needs that should be fulfilled by human beings in order to stay alive. He says that man is initially motivated by a series of basic needs; as these are satisfied, he moves toward the level of the higher needs and becomes motivated by them (Goble 47). The most basic needs should be satisfied then the following needs will be relevant.

The first needs are physiological needs. These include physiological needs such as hunger and thirst (Franken 15). Physiological needs are the most basic needs. Human beings can live in the world only if these needs are fulfilled. If physiological needs are not satisfied, human beings will not be able to fulfill other needs because to stay alive, human being should avoid hunger first. This need should be satisfied at least in minimal level.

The second are safety needs. Everybody needs to feel secure, safe, and out of danger (Franken 15). The needs correspond to motives such as security, stability, dependency, protection, freedom from fear and anxiety and need for structure (Pettijohn 216).

The third needs are belongingness and love needs. These needs include needs to affiliate with others, be accepted, and belong (Franken 15). Love in this need is not merely about romantic love, but it also about friendship, being a part of family, and acceptance in the society.

The fourth are esteem needs. These needs include the needs to achieve, be competent, and gain approval and recognition. There are two categories of these needs: a need for self-esteem and a need for esteem from others. When these needs are satisfied, someone will feel confident and valuable as a person.
The fifth are cognitive needs. These needs include desire to know, understand, and explore (Franken 15). These needs are related to understanding, which means that someone needs, according to Murray as cited by Franken (14), “to analyze experience, to abstract, to discriminate among concepts, to define relations, to synthesize ideas.

The sixth needs are aesthetic needs. These needs include the needs of symmetry, order, and beauty. Maslow says that in the strictest biological terms, in the same realm of discourse as the need for calcium in the diet—one needs beauty; beauty helps one to be healthier.” (Goble 44)

The seventh are self actualization needs. These needs involve the needs “to find self-fulfillment and realize of human potential” (Franken 15). The self-actualization needs are the highest needs. Since these needs are the highest needs, these needs are the closest to be associated with growth (Franken 15).

**B. Theoretical Framework**

In this part, the writer explains the theories which will be the framework to answer the problem of this study. The explanation covers the significance of the theories in this study. Furthermore, the theoretical framework will be the guidance of the analysis of this novel.

First of all, the writer uses theory of critical approaches to select the approach which is used in the analysis of this novel. Secondly, the writer uses the theory of character and characterization to analyze the personality of the character that is analyzed in this study. Theory of characterization is used in this study
describe the character of Mark Anders by using the methods proposed by this theory. Thirdly, the psychological theory of motivation becomes necessary since one of the aims of the formulated problems in this study is to analyze Mark Anders’ motivation to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger. Maslow’s hierarchy of needs is employed as the important theory in the analysis of this novel to find out what are the needs that base Mark Anders’ motivation to be a Chaka’s Gate Ranger.

By using the theories stated above the writer is able to find out how is Mark Anders’ character described in the novel and what is Mark Anders’ motivation to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of three sections; they are object of the study, approach, and method of the study. Object of the study deals with the literary works studied in this thesis. Approach of the study present the approach employed in the analysis of this novel. Method of the study describes the steps taken in this study.

A. Object of the Study

This thesis studies a novel by Wilbur Smith entitled *A Sparrow Falls*. The novel was published in 1978 by Pan Books. This novel is 541 pages long. *A Sparrow Falls* is the third novel of Courtney trilogy. This novel, as the first two, tells about and is dedicated to Africa. It is understandable because Wilbur Smith was born and grew-up in Africa although he comes from a British family. He was born in Northern Rhodesia, now known as Zambia, Central Africa. Smith was sent to South Africa to study until he received a bachelor degree.

This novel is closely related to what the readers usually see in their daily life. There are some factors which make this novel interesting. The author, Wilbur Smith, includes life struggle, dreams, idealism, tragedy, and honor in this novel. Smith’s respect to Africa and racial equality is shown obviously in this novel.

*A Sparrow Falls* is a story about a young man named Mark Anders who really cares about wildlife preservation. Mark Anders is a soldier sent to the war
in the battlefield in France. There, in the battlefield he meets General Sean Courtney for the first time. Mark is almost dead in the war. Yet, his strength enables him to stay alive and this really impresses General Courtney. After finishing his duty, Mark comes back to his home in Andersland. He is really shocked to find that this land is owned by Ladyburg Estate and to know that his grandfather, John Anders, is dead and nobody knows where his grandfather is buried. Mark feels that there is something wrong with his grandfather’s death. During his effort to find his grandfather’s grave, Mark is called to preserve the wildlife in Chaka’s Gate. However, it really is not easy. He meets evil men who have commercial intention toward Chaka’s Gate. Fortunately, General Courtney, the old man whom he meets in battlefield of France stands behind him and supports his dreams of Chaka’s Gate. That strengthens Mark’s motivation to protect Chaka’s Gate and everything in it. General Courtney sacrifices everything even his life to support Mark. Courtney dies after being killed by his evil son, Dirk Courtney. Mark’s courage and strong motivation to preserve the wildlife in Chaka’s Gate make him appointed as the first Warden of Chaka’s Gate. Mark proves that strong motivation must result in success however hard it is.

B. Approach of the Study

In this study, the writer used Psychological Approach. The writer chose to analyze Mark Anders character and his motivation in this study and the most appropriate approach was psychological approach. Psychological approach helped the writer to observe the character deeply because psychological approach
provided explanation of the personality and the motivation of Mark Anders as a character in *A Sparrow Falls* that is analyzed in this study.

**C. Method of the Study**

In gathering the data for this study, the writer used library research. There were two kinds of sources in this study. They were primary and secondary sources. The primary source of this study was the novel *A Sparrow Falls* written by Wilbur Smith. For the secondary source the writer used some sources related to the psychological approach and theory of literature.

The writer used several steps to conduct this study. First, the writer decided on the novel that would be analyzed in this study. The writer read the novel many times to get a good understanding of the novel. Second, the writer decided on the problems to be analyzed in this study. Third, the writer collected the data that was suitable for the study. The data collection could be any related theories. In order to answer the problem formulation, the writer analyzed the data by using theories and other data that was collected. The next step in this study was presenting conclusion from the analysis. In the last step, the writer related this study to language teaching.
CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer discusses the result of the analysis of Mark Anders as the main character in Wilbur Smith’s *A Sparrow Falls*. This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part talks about how Mark Anders as the main character is described in *A Sparrow Falls*. The second part tells about Mark Anders’ motivation to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger in Wilbur Smith’s *A Sparrow Falls*.

A. Description of Mark Anders’ Character

1. Physical Trait

a. Handsome

Mark is handsome. Almost every woman whom he meets admits that he is handsome and some of them fall in love with Mark. It is seen by other character. Helena, Fergus MacDonald’s wife praises him, “She lifted her hand and touched his cheek, “You are a beautiful man, Mark. I liked you from the first moment I saw you coming up the walk like a stray puppy” (92).

Although Marion Littlejohn and Mark just meet once, Marion can see how handsome Mark is. In one of her letters, Marion writes, “My darling Mark. How handsome you are!! I have shown all my friends and they are all quite envious” (111). It is a character as seen by others.
Storm Courtney also feels that Mark is handsome, “Beside him Storm Courtney was silent, her hand still in the crook of her father’s arm while she wondered what had disturbed her about Mark Anders. She decided it was his eyes – those serene yellow eyes, calm but watchful, floating like golden moons” (128). It is a personal description which is seen by others.

Even Ruth Courtney, Sean Courtney’s wife, admits that Mark is handsome. She also thinks that Mark is as handsome as Michael Courtney, Sean Courtney’s illegal son. It is also a character as seen by others.

There was a good bone structure and a proud strong nose. He was one of those lucky ones who would improve with the addition of a few wrinkles and lines around the eyes, and a little silver in the hair. That was a long way off, however now it was the eyes that demanded attention.

“Yes,” she thought, looking into his eyes.
“Sean is right. He has the same strength and goodness that Michael had” (222).

2. Psychological Traits

a. Tough

Mark Anders is a tough man. He is wounded in the war. He is shot by his enemy, but he does not want the wounds to disturb him. So, he decides not to complain about them. The author gives his direct comment to show this character.

The jolt had hurt his back again and he slipped a hand into his shirt and ran it around under his armpit as he started back along the tracks. He fingered the twin depressions below the shoulder blade and marveled again at how close one of them was to the bony projections of the spine. The scar tissue had a silky, almost sensuous feel, but they had taken long months to close. Mark shuddered involuntarily as he remembered the rattle of the trolley that carried the dressings, and the impassive almost masculine face of the matron as she stuffed the long cotton plugs into the open mouth of the bullet wounds; he remembered also the slow tearing as the bloody dressing was pulled out again with the glittering steel forceps, and his own
breathing sobbing in his ears and the matron’s voice, harsh and impersonal. “Oh, don’t be a baby!” (32).

Mark is terribly wounded by the enemy’s shot. Yet, he can deal with it although the wounds take a quite long time to recover. It is also a direct comment by the author.

Every day – day after day, week after week – until the hot feverish delirium in the pneumonia that had attacked his bullet-damaged lung had seemed a blessed relief. How long had it been – from the VAD Station in a French field with the muddy snow deeply rutted by the ambulances and the burial details digging graves beyond the tented hospital – to the general hospital near Brighton and the dark mists of pneumonia, the hospital ship home down the length of the Atlantic, baking in the airless tropics, the convalescent hospital with its pleasant lawns and garden – how long? Fourteen months in all, months during which the war which men were already misnaming ‘Great’ had ended. Pain and delirium had clouded the passage of time, yet it seemed a whole lifetime (32-33).

After a long time, the pain gradually grows less and Mark feels much better to continue his journey back to the Andersland. However, his toughness saves him from giving in to his wounds. Here, the author gives his direct comment. “He had lived one life in the killing and the carriage, in the pain and the suffering, and now he was reborn. The pain in his back abated swiftly. It was almost mended now, he thought happily, and he pushed away the dark and terrible memories and scrambled down the embankment to retrieve his pack” (33).

**b. Determined**

Mark Anders is determined. He does everything that he wants to do in order to achieve his goals. When he is suspicious that there is something hidden behind his grandfather’s death, he tries to find information related to it. He goes to Ladyburg city, more specifically to the Land Deed Registrar’s office although it is
far from his village in Andersland. It is seen from a conversation between Mark and a lorry driver.

A dusty Daimler lorry pulled up beside Mark as he trudged along the side of the deeply rutted road with thick grass growing along the central hump. There was a middle-aged man and his wife in the front seat, and he called to Mark.

“Where are you going, son?”
“Ladyburg, sir”
“Jump in the back, then” (49).

When mark Anders decides to go to Chaka’s Gate, Storm Courtney, the woman whom he loves disagrees because she thinks that Mark can make more money outside the jungle. Yet, Mark is still strong-willed to go to Chaka’s Gate although Storm forbids him. The author shows it in Mark’s conversation with Storm Courtney. “I’m me,” Mark told her. “And that’s what I’m going to be the rest of my life. If you loved me, you’d respect that” (373).

When Sean Courtney loses the by-election, Mark tells him that they still should try to keep Chaka’s Gate. He thinks that whatever things happen outside, Chaka’s Gate should be kept and saved. “Yes, Sir. But you still have enormous influence. There is our Wildlife Society – we can fight. We have to fight to keep Chaka’s Gate” (478). It is a trait seen from the character’s speech.

c. Smart

Mark Anders is smart. He knows how to get to a direction. Mark knows how to find information about his grandfather’s death and it is related to the selling of Andersland so Mark goes to The Land Deeds Registrar’s Office to get information about Andersland, “The Land Deeds Registrar’s Office was in the
sprawled labyrinth of Government offices behind the Magistrate’s Court and Police Station. There had been plenty of time to think on the long journey up from Andersland, and Mark knew exactly what he was going to do, and in what order” (50). It is a direct comment given by the author.

His smartness makes Mark knows that he is not the only man in Chaka’s Gate although he does not see another man there. The following direct comment proves it.

Here for the first time, he had warning that he was not the only human being in the valley. The first day he came across a line of snares laid along the game trails that led down to drinking places on the river. The wire used was the same as that he had found on the gangrened leg of the crippled impala doe, eighteen galvanized mild steel wire, probably cut from some unsuspecting farmer’s fence. (188-189).

Mark knows what the hunter does without looking at him although he is sick that time. Mark’s reaction gives us a clue to his smartness. “Some time-keeping instinct in his head began counting the split instants of combat, tolling them off even in his blindness and sickness, so that without looking back he knew when his hunter had reloaded and taken his next aim” (195-196).

Mark realizes that Dirk Courtney is the man behind his grandfather’s death without talking too much to him. Mark bases his assumption on the document that he reads and on the way Dirk Courtney behaves. It is his thought that plays an important role.

He thought for a moment, as though trying to place it, and then dismissed it as unimportant, his attention returning to the Thomas Baines painting above the fireplace – but in that instant Mark had learnt with complete certainty that the vague, uniformed suspicions he had harbored so long were based on hard cold fact. He knew now beyond any doubt that something evil had happened, that the sale of Andersland and the old
man’s death and burial in an unmarked grave were the result of deliberate planning, and that the man who had hunted him on the Ladyburg escarpment and again in the wilderness beyond Chaka’s Gate were all part of a design engineered by this man” (230).

On the way to Johannesburg, Mark rides with General Courtney and General Smuts. The betrayers shoot their car. In this crucial situation, Mark still can estimate how many rifles that attack his car, “Six or seven rifles,” Mark estimated, and then saw the high hedge and the open pavement below the cottage windows” (305). It is a trait which is seen from the character’s thought.

Mark’s smartness is once again proved. In a gun-shooting situation, Mark makes a smart and quick decision, he makes a sudden turn. After Mark makes a turn, Sean Courtney and Smuts praises Mark’s reaction, “That was quick thinking,” Smuts said. “They weren’t expecting that turn.” “He’s a good lad,” Sean agreed” (305).

Dirk Courtney admits Mark’s smartness after Mark successfully takes his money. “This is the second time you have been clever at my expense,” he started grimly. “You could have had me as an ally – but instead you had my father send me a receipt for my gift. Now you and your savage have pulled another trick. I don’t know how you did it, but it’s the last time it will happen” (443). Dirk’s speech shows the readers that Mark is smart.

d. Well-planned

Mark is well-planned. He plans his action carefully and he knows that he needs resources to achieve his goals. One of them is money so he decides to find a job to support his daily life. Mark thinks he should work in order to accomplish
his mission. The author’s direct comment proves it. “Later, in his dingy room, he counted the remaining sovereigns in his money belt, and knew that living in the city they would not last him long. He needed a job” (102).

e. Brave

Mark is brave. Dicky Lancome admits Mark’s bravery to give a clue to this trait. “God, I envy you, old boy. Often promised myself that. One man against the wilderness, pioneer stuff, hunting and fishing for the pot” (207).

f. Sensitive

Mark is sensitive. After hearing Sean’s words that he is not considered a stranger for him, Mark is touched. “It was the kindest thing that anybody had ever said to Mark Anders, and the strength of the affection he felt for Sean Courtney at that moment was greater than he had ever felt for another human being” (232). It is the author’s direct comment that shows Mark’s sensitivity.

When Sean Courtney seems to agree with Dirk who will destroy Chaka’s Gate, Mark is irritated. The following is also a direct comment.

“Mark could hardly believe what he was hearing, that Sean Courtney was haggling over the assets of the nation, treasures that had been entrusted to him as a high representative of the people. He wanted to shout out, to lash out at them as they schemed. The deep affection he had felt moments before turned slowly to a deep sense of outrage and betrayal” (235).

Although Mark is easily attracted to women, there is a woman that he loves very much. She is Storm Courtney. He is so sad to hear that Storm is
married to another man. The conversation between Mark and Sean Courtney below proves it.

“You haven’t told me how Storm is, Sir. How is she? Is she well? How is her painting?” he blurted.

“Storm was married a month ago. But I have not seen her since you left Lion Kop.” He said, and he dropped Mark’s hand. Without another word, he turned and walked away. For the first time he went slowly and heavily, swaying against the drag of his bad leg, shuffling like an old man – a very tired old man. Mark wanted to run after him, but his own heart was breaking and his legs would not carry him” (399-400).

Mark is very afraid when he thinks that Storm had an accident and his son is dead in the accident. Again, it is the author’s direct comment. “Mark took the big Rolls down the long slanting hand turn towards the bridge very fast. The woman he loved, the mother of his dead child was dying – and Mark’s heart was breaking” (520).

Again, “At the mention of baby John, Mark felt the sickening jolt of despair in his stomach again and he wanted to shout, “He was my son. My first born!” (520-521).

3. Social Traits

a. Generous

Mark Anders is generous. He is not stingy. He is willing to give someone some money whenever it is necessary. Mark gives money to Marion Littlejohn for her service to help him find the land documents. The author shows it by a conversation between Mark and Marion. “How much do I owe you for the search fee?’ “Oh, I’ll just forget about that.” “No, look don’t do that – I want to pay.” “All right then – if you want to” (53).
b. Grateful

Mark is grateful. When someone helps him, he always thanks the person for helping him whoever the person is. For example, it happens when Mark thanks the Zulu man. It is not easy, actually, in South Africa for a white person to thank a black person for helping him or her. Yet, Mark does it. Mark’s conversation with Pungushe in the quotation below proves it.

“No,” Mark protested sharply.
“Do not destroy your clothes for me.”
He knew how each article of western clothing, however ragged and threadbare, was treasured.

“It is an old shirt,” said the Zulu simply and began to bind up the swollen ankle skillfully. When he had finished, it felt easier.

“Ngi ya bone – I praise you” (68).

Mark is angry at Storm Courtney, because she is not polite. As a result, he is fired by his boss, Dicky Lancome. However, he still thanks Dicky for giving him a good job even though he fires Mark. It can be seen from Mark’s speech, “Goodbye, Dick, and thanks for everything. I really mean that” (136).

c. Easily Attracted to Women

Mark Anders is loving. Actually, it is a good trait. Yet, the problem is that he loves more than one woman. Mark is easily attracted to women. He can easily say that he loves a woman even when the woman is his friend’s wife, Fergus MacDonald’s wife. It happens when Mark answers Helena’s question in the following conversation, “Do you like me, Mark?” “Oh, yes. I like you more than I ever liked any other girl” (92).
Mark Anders and Marion just meet once in Ladyburg Land Deeds Registrar office. Yet, in the next meeting when Marion goes to Durban, Mark proposes to Marion. “Marion, will you marry me?” he asked quietly, and she began to cry softly, nodding her head vehemently through the tears, unable to speak” (120).

After working as Sean Courtney’s personal assistant for some time, Mark starts to fall in love with Storm Courtney. Even, when he writes a letter to Marion he cannot avoid thinking about Storm Courtney, the woman he just knows not for a quite long time. The presence of Storm in his mind alters his attitude toward Marion. The following direct comment shows it. “That night when Mark sat down to write to Marion Littlejohn, he realized how the mere attention of Storm Courtney’s name had altered his whole attitude to the girl he was supposed to marry” (224).

In another part of the novel, Mark really falls in love with Storm Courtney although he already has Marion. “Mark wanted to reassure her, to protect her from her own distress, to say something to comfort her, but he found he could not move or speak” (244).

Mark also admires Irene Leuchars. On an occasion, Mark meets Irene and chats with her. It makes him realize that Irene is also physically interesting. It is Mark’s thought of Irene’s physical appearance which gives the readers the clue. “She was small and strong, quick and demanding, and as skilled as Helena MacDonald – but she was different, so very different. Her youth gave her flesh of
sweetness and freshness, her skin an unblemished luster, a luscious plasticity that was made more startling by her pale pigmentation” (259).

In addition, Mark also makes love to Irene. Irene tells Storm about it in the following speech, “Through the gates of paradise, to the land of never-never on the continent always – ” Irene’s smile became sharp, spiteful and venomous, “in short darling, Mark Anders has been bouncing me like a rubber ball!” (261-262).

Mark then marries Marion and Storm Courtney marries Derek Hunt. However, Storm’s marriage does not last long. After Storm Courtney gets divorced from his husband, Mark comes to her and the following conversation shows that Mark will divorce Marion in order to be able to marry Storm.

“"I love you Storm. I have always loved you.”
“You are married to somebody else, Mark.”
“That doesn’t mean anything,” he pleaded.
“Oh, yes, it does.” She shook her head. “And I know it does.”
“I will leave Marion.”
“Divorce, Mark?”
“Yes.” He was desperate. “I’ll ask her for a divorce” (472).

d. Regretful

Mark is regretful. After having an affair with Helena, he regrets what he does. Mark thinks about what he does with Helena really ruins his friendship with Fergus and he knows that he betrays the trust that Fergus puts in him. The following is Mark’s thought.

Mark had much time to think on the journey down, and he wasted most of it in vain regrets. Helena’s cries and accusations echoed through his mind while the cold grey stone of guilt lay heavily in the pit of his stomach, whenever he thought of Fergus MacDonald (98).
e. Competent

When he works as a car salesman, Mark is a decent worker. Not long after starting his career his boss, Dicky Lancome already praises him. “Jolly good show, old man.” Dicky Lancome folded the two five-pound notes that were his half-share of Mark’s commission for the sale of the Cadillac. “I can see a great future ahead for you” (106). It is a character as seen by others.

f. Honest

Mark is honest. He always speaks explicitly and directly without any hesitation. It does not matter who he speaks to. If he sees something that he does not like, he expresses his dislike explicitly. It is like what Mark says to Storm when Storm is not polite. The conversation between Mark and Storm shows it.

“Where are the keys?” Storm Courtney asked him, and for the first time looked at him directly.
“They are in the car.” He answered, and his voice sounded strange in his own ears, as though it came from a distance.
“Get them.” She said, and he felt himself start to move, to hurry strange in his own ears, as though it came from a distance.
“Certainly, Miss Courtney. Of course I’ll get them, just as soon as you say ‘please’.”
“How dare you!” (133-134).

Dicky Lancome asks Mark when he tells Dicky about what he says to Storm Courtney.

“What made you do it?” He shook his head slowly, wonderingly. “She was damned rude.”
Dicky stopped, the memory was too painful, and he sighed heavily. “You didn’t really tell her to say ‘please’, did you?”
Mark nodded” (134-135).
Sean Courtney looks for Mark in his office. Dicky tells him that he fires Mark. Then, Dicky tells Sean Courtney what Mark says to Storm. It is mannerism that is used by the author to describe this trait. “He told her to use the word ‘please’ when giving orders” (176).

When Dirk Courtney meets Sean Courtney, they talk about the possibility of opening the land in Chaka’s Gate. Mark does not like the plan so Mark tells Sean Courtney that he does not agree with the project in Chaka’s Gate. Mark’s speech shows it, “General,” his voice was harsh, strident with his anger and determination, “I am leaving now – and I won’t be coming back. But before I go, I want to tell you that I will fight you and your son” (238).

g. Affectionate

Mark Anders is affectionate. In the novel, it can be seen from how Mark loves Chaka’s Gate and his grandfather very much. The following analyses prove that Mark is affectionate.

Mark really loves Chaka’s Gate. When he is in Chaka’s gate, Mark really enjoys the atmosphere of the wilderness. It is shown by following direct comment.

Gradually a sense of peace settled like a mantle over Mark, and he sat down, his back against the rough bole of a fever tree, and slowly, without sense of urgency, he selected and lit a cigarette, drawing the smoke with an unhurried breath and then letting it trickle out through his nostrils, watching the pale blue tendrils rise and swirl on the lazy air (156).

His love to Chaka’s Gate makes Mark also feels that jungle, especially Chaka’s Gate, can refresh people’s mind if they come to the place and enjoy the situation there,
He wondered at the way at which all men's petty striving seemed insignificant in this place, in this vast primaevial world - and suddenly he thought that if all men, even those who had known nothing but the crowded ratlike scrambling of the cities, could be set down in this place, even for a brief space of time, then they might return to their lives cleansed and refreshed, their subsequent strivings might become less vicious, more attuned to the eternal groundswell of nature. (156).

In Chaka’s gate, actually, Mark is disturbed by tsetse flies but his love for the nature reminds him to what his grandfather said when he was a child. In this part Mark past life is the method chosen by the author.

““The saviour of Africa,” the old man had told him. “This little bastard was all that saved the whole country being over-run and over-grazed with domestic animals. Cattle first, and after cattle the plough, and after the plough the towns and the railway tracks.” The old man had chewed slowly like a ruminating bull in the light of the camp fire, his face shaded by the spread of the terrain hat. “One day they will find some way to kill him, or something to cure the sleeping sickness –the nagana– that he carries. Then the Africa we now will have gone lad.” He spat a long honey-brown spirit of juice into the fire. “What will Africa without its lonely places and its game? A man might as well go back and live in London town.”

Looking with new eyes and new understanding at the majestic indigenous forest around him Mark saw in his imagination what it might have been like without its tiny browned-winged guardians; the forest chopped out for firewood, and cleared for ox-drawn cultivation, the open land grazed short and the hooves of the cattle opening the ground cover to begin the running ulcers of erosion, the rivers browned and sullied by the bleeding earth and by man’s filth (156-157).

Mark is afraid that Chaka’s Gate will be extinct, “Even the few short years since he had visited this wilderness, the game had been reduced to but a small fraction of its original members. Soon, it would all be gone –as the old man had said, “The great emptiness is coming” (166). It is also Mark’s past life that gives us a clue to his character.

In another part of the story, Mark thinks that he hates people who hunt animals in Chaka’s Gate, “Quite unreasonably, he was developing a strange
proprietary feeling for the animals of this valley, and a growing hatred for anyone who hunted or molested them” (189). Even, his hatred of the hunters divides his attention between searching for his grandfather’s grave and finding out the hunter. The following quotation is the author’s direct comment to Mark’s character. “Now his attention was divided almost equally between his search for his grandfather’s grave and for further signs of the illegal trapper. Yet, it was almost another week before he had direct sign of the mysterious hunter” (189).

Mark’s love for Chaka’s Gate really touches his life, especially, when he sees the animals there. The method used in this explanation is Mark’s thought. “Watching the pair, Mark realized suddenly how deeply this place had touched his life, and the possessive love he was developing for it was reaffirmed. Here he lived as though he was the first man in all the earth, and it touched some deep atavistic need in his spirit” (190).

Mark successfully builds a strong relationship between him and Chaka’s Gate and he feels it when he should leave the jungle. The author’s direct comment proves it.

The days passed in the majestic circle of sky and mountain, of sun and river and swamp, so that time seemed without end until he counted on his fingers and realized that his month was almost run. Then he felt the dread of leaving, a sinking of the spirits such as a child feels when the moment of return to school comes at the end of an idyllic summer holiday (191).

Mark tells Dicky Lancome that he loves Chaka’s Gate very much, “Dicky was silent at last, although he did the curry full justice, while Mark told him about it –about the beauty and the solitude, about the bushveld dawn and the starry silent night, and he sighed occasionally and shook his head wistfully” (208).
Mark says that Chaka’s Gate gives him happiness and that he loves Chaka’s Gate very much. Mark’s speech shows it. “Out there, I felt clean and tall,’ Mark went on, fiddling with his beer stein.’ ‘There were no bosses, no client, no hustling for a commission. I don’t know Dicky – out there I felt important” (208).

His love for Chaka’s Gate makes Mark reject Dirk’s idea to open a land in Chaka’s Gate. Again, direct comment is used by the author.

“We will build a dam between the cliffs of Chaka’s Gate and dam the whole of the Bubezi Valley, a lake one hundred and sixty miles long and a hundred wide – and we’ll open the land between there and the Umkomo River and add it to the land I already own in the south. Two million acres of arable and irrigated land! Think of that!”

Mark stared at Dirk Courtney, utterly appalled by what he had heard, and then his gaze switched to Sean Courtney, appealingly, wanting to hear him reject the whole monstrous idea (234).

Mark hates Dirk Courtney who is about to destroy Chaka’s Gate, “He hated him for the old man and for Andersland, and for the dreadful but unknown deeds he had ordered, and he hated him for what he was about to do to that beloved land beyond Chaka’s Gate” (237).

Mark loves Chaka’s Gate and he will do everything for it. As a result, Mark is very happy when he is asked to go to Chaka’s Gate and do a survey. The method used in the following quotation is mannerism.

Mark sank slowly back in his chair. Suddenly the search was over. Like a tall ship that has made its offing, he felt himself come about and settle on true course with the wind standing fair for a fine passage. Mark Anders had been a stranger to happiness, true happiness, since his childhood. He was like an innocent discovering strong liquor for the first time, and he was almost entirely unequipped to deal with it. It induced in him a state of euphoria, a giddy elation that transported him to levels of human experience whose existence he had not previously guessed at (360-361).
In Chaka’s Gate, Mark meets Pungushe. Mark expresses his love for Chaka’s Gate. Mark tells Pungushe why he wants to be the ranger of Chaka’s Gate. The conversation below proves it.

“For whom do you keep the silwane – the wild animals of the valley? Will King George come here to hunt?”
“Nobody will ever hunt here again, no king or common man.”
“Then why do you keep the silwane?”
“Because if we do not, then the day will dawn when there will be no more left in this land. No buffalo, no lion, no kudu, nothing. A great emptiness” (422-423).

Mark’s love for Chaka’s Gate makes him the part of the jungle itself. Storm Courtney admits this, “When I first met you, you were poor,” Storm said quietly, leaning against Mark’s shoulder with her eyes filled with the peace and wonder of it, “but now you are the richest man in the world, for you are the owner of paradise” (499). It is a character as seen by others.

When there are some people cutting trees in Chaka’s Gate, Mark is very angry because he loves Chaka’s Gate. Direct comment and character as seen by others is used in the following quotation.

The blade of a two-handed axe, swung against the bole of a standing hardwood tree, rings like a gunshot, and the sound of it bounced against the cliffs of Chaka’s Gate and was flung back to break in dying echoes down the valley, each stroke still lingering on the air while the next cracked off the grey cliffs. There was more than one axeman at work, so that the din was continuous, like the sounds of battle. Storm had never before seen such a passion of anger on Mark’s face. His skin was drained of blood so that the tan of the sun was fever-yellow and his lips seemed frost-bitten and pinched by the force of it. Yet his eyes blazed, and she had to run to match his angry stride as they went up the scree slope from the river beneath the cliffs, and the sound of the axes broke over them, each separate stroke as brutal and shocking as the ones that preceded it (500).
Mark lived with his grandfather since he was a child. He loves his grandfather very much. When he comes back from the war, he finds that his grandfather is already dead and he does not know where he is buried. So, Mark does his best to find his grandfather’s grave, “The main concern that drove him on was merely to find where the old man lay” (162). It is a direct comment given by the author.

After quite a long time Mark does not find his grandfather’s grave. Yet, his love makes Mark still want to see his grandfather either his grandfather is dead or alive, because he does not really know if he is dead or alive and if he is dead he does not know where he is buried. The following is also the author’s direct comment.

On the slope of the south butt of Chaka’s Gate, Mark paused again and looked back into the great sweep of wilderness, and he spoke aloud, softly, because he knew that if the old man were listening, he would hear, no matter how low the voice. All he had learned and experienced here had hardened his resolve to come to the truth and to unravel the mystery and answer the questions that still hid the facts of the old man’s death (206).

Mark tells Pungushe how his grandfather is so meaningful for him. It can be seen from Mark’s speech. “My father and my mother died of the white sore throat, diphtheria, when I was a child, and an old man became both a father and a mother to me” (452).

**h. Dutiful**

Mark is dutiful. Mark does not think that money is the most important thing in his life. His duty as a Chaka’s Gate ranger is much more important for him. He expresses it when General Sean Courtney asks him if he accepts the job.
in Chaka’s Gate. The following is the conversation between Mark and Sean Courtney.

“Do you want the job?” he demanded.
“Yes, Sir,” Mark answered instantly, dazzled by the prospect of an endless association with this incredible man.
“You haven’t asked about the money?” growled Sean.
“Oh, the money isn’t important” (217).

Mark also tells Storm that money is not his first consideration when he accepts the duty as a ranger in Chaka’s Gate. He tells her about it when he tells Storm that he is about to go to Chaka’s Gate. Mark’s conversation with Storm Courtney shows it. “A salary!” She flung back her head and gave a high peal of scornful laughter. “A salary, forsooth! How much?” “I don’t know,” he admitted. “It isn’t really that important” (372).

Mark is dutiful. In the conversation with Marion’s family, it is seen that Mark wants to continue his duty in the preservation of Chaka’s Gate although Marion’s sister and brother in law seem to disagree with his decision to live in Chaka’s Gate.

“General Courtney’s star has not set yet,” said Mark stubbornly.
“Not yet,” agreed Peter. “But when it does, you will need new friends. Powerful friends.”
“You can rely on us,” said Marion’s sister kindly. You don’t always have to live out there in the bush.”
“You don’t understand,” Mark interrupted quietly. My life’s work out there – in the bush” (475).

i. Trustworthy

Mark Anders is trustworthy. It is not only Sean Courtney who trusts him but also Ruth Courtney, Sean’s wife. Ruth Courtney trusts Mark while the Courtnneys hold an invitation. The direct comment below proves it. “For Mark it
has been the busiest period he had known since coming to Emoyeni. Ruth Courtney had come to place more and more trust in Mark, and under her supervision he had done much of the work of preparing the invitations and handling the logistics of food and liquor” (225).

Mark is an integral part in Sean Courtney’s life, it is proved by what Sean says to answer Dirk Courtney’s question, “Can we speak alone – without strangers?” Mark left the desk and crossed to the door, but Sean stopped him with a hand on the shoulder. “There are no strangers here. Stay, Mark” (234). The method in the quotation above is character as seen by others.

j. Reliable

Mark is reliable. He can finish what he is asked to do. In an occasion, Dirk Courtney comes to Sean’s house and Ruth is afraid of him. As a result, Ruth wants Mark to take and watch Dirk Courtney. The conversation below proves it.

“Mark.” Her worry showed only in her eyes as she looked up at him towering above her, but her smile was light and steady. “There is going to be a trouble. We have an unwelcome visitor.” “What do you want me to do?” “He is in the entrance hall now. Please take him through the General’s study, and stay with him until I can warn my husband and send him to you. Will you do that?” (226-227).

Sean Courtney and General Smuts praise Mark after Mark tells them about the plan of class war prepared by Fergus MacDonald, “I’m proud of you, Mark,” Sean Courtney agreed, “Once again you have done your duty.” “A remarkable young man,” he mused aloud. “Compassion and a sense of duty.” “We will need him – and others like him in the years ahead, old Sean” (269). It is character as seen by others which is used in the explanation above.
Sean Courtney tells Mark that General Smuts is impressed with him. Character as seen by others is also used to prove it. “General Smuts was impressed with you – that night at Booysens, and before that.” He stopped again and Mark was so engrossed that he did not see the cunning expression on Sean’s face. “I had no trouble persuading him that you were the man for the job” (360).

Sean Courtney is impressed with Mark who succeeds to take Dirk Courtney’s money. Character as seen by others is used again in the following quotation. “My God, Mark. You are a prize, you really are. Wherever did I find you?” (382).

B. Mark Anders’ Motivation to be a Chaka’s Gate Ranger

This part focuses on Mark Anders’ motivation to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger. In this part, the writer explains how strong Mark Anders’ motivation to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger is. He sacrifices everything that he has for the preservation of Chaka’s Gate. Here, the writer reveals Mark Ander’s motivation to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger. In revealing Ander’s motivation to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger the writer uses Theory of Motivation and Maslow’s Hierarchical Theory of Need. As the writer has mentioned in the theoretical review, Maslow divides the basic needs into seven parts. They are: the physiological needs, safety needs, the belongingness and love needs, the esteem needs, the cognitive needs, the aesthetic needs, and the self actualization needs.
1. Extrinsic Motivation

a. Close Relationship between Mark and Chaka’s Gate is Built Since Mark’s Childhood

Mark Anders has a close relationship with Chaka’s Gate since he was a child. His grandfather often brought him to Chaka’s Gate before Mark becomes a soldier. It can be seen from the following sentence, “If a man followed the course of the Bubezi up through the portals of Chaka’s Gate, as Mark and the old man had done so often before, he came out into a wide basin of land below the main escarpment” (154).

Chaka’s Gate is also a large area where his grandfather taught him the skills of hunting, “Vivid memories crowded back for Mark. Chaka’s Gate was the vast wilderness area to the north where the old man had taught him the craft of the hunter” (43).

When Sean Courtney asks Mark if he knows Chaka’s Gate or not, Mark tells him that he often went there with his grandfather when he was a child. “My grandfather and I went there often when I was a child. I needed to go back –for the silence and the beauty, for the peace” (250).

b. The Absence of Rangers in Chaka’s Gate

Chaka’s Gate is a wilderness in South Africa. It is a very beautiful place. It can be inferred from the following quotation, “With each step northwards, it seemed to Mark that the great bastions of Chaka’s Gate changed their aspect gradually, from silhouettes smoked blue with distance until the details of the living rock came into focus” (154).
Unfortunately, the government does not appoint a warden to protect Chaka’s Gate. As a result people are free to hunt in Chaka’s Gate, “Years before, back in 1869 it had been declared a hunting reserve but no warden had been appointed, and the men of northern Natal and Zululand looked upon it as their private hunting reserve” (43).

In another part of the novel, it is also revealed that the government does not provide enough protection for Chaka’s Gate although the government has proclaimed that the area is reserved against hunting, “Probably nearly a century later, the legislative council of Natal, sitting in solemn conclave, hundreds of miles distant from the cliffs of Chaka’s Gate, had echoed his decree and proclaimed the area reserved against hunting and despoliation, but they had not policed the Royal Hunt as well as had the Zulu King” (160).

c. Chaka’s Gate is in Danger

The fact that there is no ranger in Chaka’s Gate makes Chaka’s Gate in danger. The animals in the wilderness are hunted and killed by irresponsible people. The number of animals in Chaka’s Gate decreases from time to time. It is shown by the following conversation, “The General understood immediately. “What’s the game like there now?” “Thin,” Mark answered. “It’s been shot out, trapped and hunted. It’s thin and very wild” (250).

Chaka’s Gate is in danger since people try to take advantages from it. They want to exploit Chaka’s Gate. One of the irresponsible people is Dirk Courtney. It is seen in the novel when Dirk Courtney has a conversation with Sean Courtney. Dirk talks about a possibility to build a dam in Chaka’s Gate.
“We will build a dam between the cliffs of Chaka’s Gate and dam the whole of the Bubezi Valley, a lake one hundred and sixty miles long and a hundred wide – and we’ll open the land between there and the Umkomo River and add it to the land I already own in the south. Two million acres of arable and irrigated land! Think of that!” (234).

Chaka’s Gate is in danger and should be protected from being destroyed. It is once again shown in his conversation with Pungushe, a Zulu man, who asks him why he wants to be the ranger of Chaka’s Gate.

“For whom do you keep the silwane – the wild animals of the valley? Will King George come here to hunt?”

“Nobody will ever hunt here again, no king or common man.”

“Then why do you keep the silwane?”

“Because if we do not, then the day will dawn when there will be no more left in this land. No buffalo, no lion, no kudu, nothing. A great emptiness” (422-423).

The protection of Chaka’s Gate is responded in agreement by Pungushe. Pungushe agrees with Mark that Chaka’s Gate should be protected from people who want to destroy the wilderness.

“What you say is true,” Pungushe spoke thoughtfully. “When I was a child – of your age,” Mark noted the barb but let it pass, “there were elephant in this valley, great bulls with teeth as long as a throwing-spear, and there were many lions, herds of buffalo like the great king’s cattle,” he broke off. “They have gone, soon what is left will go also” (423).

2. Intrinsic Motivation

a. The Fulfilment of Physiological Needs

Mark Anders’ motivation to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger is also based on the fulfilment of some needs. The first needs that are fulfilled in Mark Anders’ duty as a Chaka’s Gate ranger are physiological needs. Actually, money is not the most important thing for Mark Anders. Yet, as a normal human being, Mark also has to fulfil physiological needs since they are the most basic human needs. In Mark’s
case, the fulfilment of physiological needs is in the form of being paid by the government. If, for example, Mark is not paid, he must never go to Chaka’s Gate. It is not because Chaka’s Gate is not important for Mark, but if he is not paid he will die because he cannot fulfil his need of hunger. It is seen in the following conversation between Mark and Storm Courtney.

“What you are going to do is start making money,” she told him fiercely, and, picking up her blouse, she pulled it over her blouse, and as her tousled head emerged she went on, “and forget about little boys’ games.” “I’ll be making money.” His expression was stiff, and becoming hostile. “What money?” she asked just frostily. “I’ll have a salary” (372).

b. The Fulfilment of Safety Needs

Mark Anders’ motivation to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger is also based on safety needs in which he needs to feel peaceful, secure, safe, and out of danger. For Mark, Chaka’s Gate is a place that gives him the feeling of peace. Mark often went there when he was a child and he needs to go back there for the peace offered by Chaka’s Gate. It is explained by the following sentence, “My grandfather and I went there often when I was a child. I needed to go back – for the silence and the beauty, for the peace” (250).

When Sean Courtney tells Mark that he needs someone to do a survey in Chaka’s Gate for the wilderness preservation, Mark already feels the peace of Chaka’s Gate. It is very important for Mark since it fulfils his needs of safety.

“The first area I am concentrating on is Chaka’s Gate and the Bubezi valley. Somebody has to go there and do a survey, so that when we go to Parliament, we know what we are talking about. You know the area well-“ The great silences and peace of the wilderness rushed back to Mark, and he felt himself craving them like a drunkard (361).
Mark Anders is very enthusiastic to go to Chaka’s Gate to be a ranger there. He already imagines the peace that is provided for him before he starts his job there. The following quotation proves how Chaka’s Gate fulfils Mark’s need of safety, “Only now that it had been given to him did he realize how those tall stone portals of Chaka’s Gate had thrown their shadows across his life, how they had become for him the central towers of his existence, and he longed to be there already, in the silence and the beauty and the peace, building something that would last for ever” (361-362).

Chaka’s Gate is a place that fulfils Mark Anders’ needs of safety. Chaka’s Gate gives him the peace that he cannot find anywhere else. Chaka’s Gate is like the Garden of Eden, the place where Adam and Eve live in Bible story.

It was a programme to excite and intrigue Mark, and make him want to begin, and as the day drew nearer, only one cloud lay dark and heavy on the splendid horizon around him. He would be parting from Storm, but he consoled himself with the sure knowledge that it would not be for long. He was going ahead into Eden to prepare a place for his Eve (370).

The fulfilment of safety needs that Mark finds in Chaka’s Gate is really obvious. The peace that is found in Chaka’s Gate is also admitted by another character, Storm Courtney, who finally understands why Mark insists on living in Chaka’s Gate.

I never knew what true peace was until I came to this place,” she said, as they sat on the bank of the Bubezi in the yellow light of fading day, and watched a kudu ball with long spiral cork-screw horns and chalk-striped shoulders lead his big-eared down to the water. “I did not know what happiness was before,” she whispered when they had woken together a little after midnight for no reason and reached for each other in the darkness (500).
c. The fulfilment of belongingness and love needs

Mark loves Chaka’s Gate very much. In the wilderness, he finds love. It is not love between him and a woman but it is love between him and Chaka’s Gate. Mark loves the wilderness and the animals. The following quotation shows it, “Quite unreasonably, he was developing a strange proprietary feeling for the animals of this valley, and a growing hatred for anyone who hunted or molested them” (189).

Chaka’s Gate really touches Mark Anders’ life. He is in love with the wilderness and he feels it deeply. “Watching the pair, Mark realized suddenly how deeply this place had touched his life, and the possessive love he was developing for it was reaffirmed. Here he lived as though he was the first man in all the earth, and it touched some deep atavistic need in his spirit” (190).

Mark’s hatred of Dirk Courtney becomes deeper and deeper as Dirk plans to exploit Chaka’s Gate, the place that Mark really loves. “He hated him for the old man and for Andersland, and for the dreadful but unknown needs he had ordered, and he hated him for what he was about to do to that beloved land beyond Chaka’s Gate” (237).

d. The Fulfilment of Esteem Needs

For Mark Anders, being a Chaka’s Gate ranger is very important for his life. He has a strong motivation to be the ranger of Chaka’s Gate. By being a Chaka’s Gate ranger, Mark feels that he has self respect. It is seen after Sean Courtney appoints him to go to Chaka’s Gate for the preservation of the
wilderness. “Of course, once the Bill is through Parliament, I will need a warden to implement the act.” Mark sank slowly back in his chair. Suddenly the search was over. Like a tall ship that has made its offing, he felt himself come about and settle on true course with the wind standing fair for a fine passage” (361).

Mark cannot hide his delight following his appointment to be Chaka’s Gate ranger. He is very happy and enthusiastic about it. It is the feeling that he has not felt since his childhood. Mark feels that he has achieved a level in his life which he never predicted before. In addition, as a human he feels that he is valuable.

Mark Anders had been a stranger to happiness, true happiness, since his childhood. He was like an innocent discovering strong liquor for the first time, and he was almost entirely unequipped to deal with it. It induced in him a state of euphoria, a giddy elation that transported him to levels of human experience whose existence he had not previously guessed at. (361)

What Mark does in Chaka’s Gate makes him the most important man in Chaka’s Gate. Storm Courtney admits it, “When I first met you, you were poor,” Storm said quietly, leaning against Mark’s shoulder with her eyes filled with the peace and wonder of it, “but now you are the richest man in the world, for you are the owner of paradise” (499).

Mark says that Chaka’s Gate gives him happiness and that Chaka’s Gate makes him an important man, “Out there, I felt clean and tall,’ Mark went on, fiddling with his beer stein.”“There were no bosses, no client, no hustling for a commission. I don’t know Dicky – out there I felt important” (208).
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter includes two parts, namely conclusions and suggestions. The conclusions explain the findings of the study. The suggestions contain two sections. The first section is the suggestion for the future researchers of the literary works. The second is the suggestion to the use of literary works, especially Wilbur Smith’s *A Sparrow Falls*, in English teaching learning process.

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the novel, the writer comes to the conclusions that answers the problems formulated in this thesis. The first is the description of Mark Anders’ character in Wilbur Smith’s *A Sparrow Falls*. Mark Anders characters are classified into three categories, they are physical, psychological, and social traits. Mark Anders in the novel is described as handsome (physical trait); tough, determined, smart, well-planned, brave, sensitive (psychological traits); generous, grateful, easily attracted to women, regretful, competent, honest, affectionate, dutiful, trustworthy, and reliable (social traits).

The second is Mark Anders’ motivation to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger. There are two kinds of motivation found in the analysis of this novel. They are extrinsic and intrinsic motivation. Extrinsically, Mark Anders is motivated to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger because Mark already has close relationship with Chaka’s Gate since he was a child. Mark often went to Chaka’s Gate with his grandfather.
in his childhood. Mark is motivated to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger also because there is no ranger in Chaka’s Gate so that people can hunt and cut trees freely in Chaka’s Gate. The next Mark Anders’ motivation to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger is that Chaka’s Gate is in danger. Intrinsically, Mark Anders is motivated to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger to fulfil some needs. The first is to fulfill physiological needs. Although money is not the first priority in his life, Mark still needs a job and the job is as the ranger of Chaka’s Gate. By working as the ranger of Chaka’s Gate, Mark fulfils his physiological needs although it is in the minimum level. The second need is safety need. Chaka’s Gate gives him the feeling of peace which he cannot find anywhere else. The third is belongingness and love needs. Mark finds love in Chaka’s Gate. It is not love between Mark and a woman but it is love between Mark and Chaka’s Gate. The last is esteem needs. By being a Chaka’s Gate ranger, Mark feels important and valuable as a human.

B. Suggestions

In this part, there are two suggestions that the writer would like to contribute in accordance with this thesis. The first is suggestion for the future researchers and the second is suggestion for teaching implementation.

1. Suggestions for Future Researchers

A Sparrow Falls portrays life in South Africa in the early 1900. The story in the novel gives readers messages about motivation, human relationship, loyalty,
and love for the environment. Therefore, after reading the novel, readers can get many values from it.

As this study uses psychological approach to analyze the description of Mark Anders’ character and his motivation to be a Chaka’s Gate ranger, future researchers can use another approach to analyze other aspects of the novel. The story of the novel itself is influenced by the Wilbur Smith’s life in Africa. Hence, the writer suggests the future researchers to analyze the relation of the writer’s personal life to the story of the novel by using the biographical approach.

Another interesting aspect in this novel is about the relationship between Mark Anders and his Zulu friend, Pungushe. They have different skin colours but they can be good friends and even work together for the preservation of Chaka’s Gate. Future researchers can analyze the aspect of apartheid politics in South Africa at that time using socio-cultural historical approach.

2. Suggestions for Teaching Implementation

A literary work is one of the sources to implement materials in class activities. Using literature in the classroom is a means to help students to master a language. It can be a very useful way since students can involve themselves in the activities. By using literature, students are treated as human beings. Further, Lazar says that “using literature in the classroom is a fruitful way of involving the learner as a whole person and provides excellent opportunities for the learners to express their personal opinions, reactions, and feelings” (3).
Therefore the writer suggests that novel, as one of the literary works, to be a material discussed in the class activities. Moreover, a novel as a literary work involves a special, or unusual, use of language (Lazar 5). It means that by using a novel, students can get advantages such as developing their linguistic knowledge and the use of the language in real-life contexts since literary works usually portrays real-life situations. Implementing literature in teaching English is necessary because students can enrich their vocabulary and develop language skills; i.e. listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Therefore, a novel can be very useful for students to master English.

A Sparrow Falls can be used as the material for teaching learning activities, especially writing activities. In writing, students do some activities all at once. Students have to imagine, think, and organize their ideas on a piece of paper. Furthermore, the writing activity suggested in this thesis tries to stimulate students’ creativity in describing places.

There are some parts in A Sparrow Falls that can be used as the appropriate materials to teach writing in university level. One of the most appropriate parts to be taken to teach writing is the description of Chaka’s Gate. There are at least two paragraphs in A Sparrow Falls which contain the description of Chaka’s Gate. Thus, descriptive writing is the genre chosen in the teaching implementation of this study. Below are the procedures of teaching writing suggested in this study:

1. Give pre-writing questions to the students.
2. Distribute the reading materials to the students.

3. The reading texts are to be read individually.

4. Discuss the concept of descriptive writing and describing places.

5. Discuss some questions to guide students in the writing task.

6. Students are to write a composition which describes one of their favourite places.
REFERENCES


**ELECTRONIC REFERENCE**

APPENDICES
Appendix 1

Summary of *A Sparrow Falls*

There is a young man named Mark Anders. He is a British Commonwealth soldier in the Battlefield of France. After finishing his duty, he comes back to his home in Andersland, Ladyburg, South Africa. When he arrives there, he is surprised that there are many unknown people in his grandfather’s land. They say that the land belongs to Ladyburg Estate. Mark also cannot find his grandfather in his home.

Then, Mark comes to Fred Black. Fred Black tells Mark that John Anders is already dead in Chaka’s Gate but he does not know where he is buried. This information leads Mark to look for further information about his land and his grandfather’s death. Mark goes to Land Deed Registrar’s Office in Ladyburg. In the office, Mark meets Marion Littlejohn who will be his wife in the story.

Afterward, Mark comes to Fergus MacDonald’s house. Fergus is also a soldier in the battlefield of France. Mark tells him what happens to his grandfather. One day, Fergus has to go to other cities. Fergus asks Mark to take care of Helena, his wife. Yet, Mark has an affair with Helena when Fergus is not at home. Mark feels deep regret and he decides to leave Fergus’ house and goes to Durban.

In Durban, Mark works as a car salesman. There, he also meets Sean Courtney, his General in battlefield of France. Unfortunately, Mark is fired.
because he speaks frankly to a customer. He wants her to be patient to him. The customer is Storm Courtney, Sean Courtney’s daughter.

After being fired, Mark goes to Chaka’s Gate to find his grandfather’s grave. He does not get any clue during his presence in the wilderness. In this moment, Mark starts to feel that Chaka’s Gate should be protected because the number of animals is not as many as when he is still a child. He feels that there should be someone to protect this wilderness.

After a month, Mark goes back to Durban and he works as Sean Courtney’s personal assistant. He works very well and he gets a special place in Sean Courtney’s family. While he works for Sean, Mark also has an affair with Irene Leuchars, Storm’s friend. However, he finally finds the one he loves most. She is Storm Courtney. Yet, Mark cannot marry her because he has to go to Chaka’s Gate following his appointment to do a survey and protection there.

In Chaka’s Gate, Mark meets a Zulu man whom he called Pungushe. They build a partnership there. They work together to protect Chaka’s Gate. During his duty, Mark marries Marion Littlejohn. Mark does not marry Storm because when Mark is in Chaka’s Gate, she already marries another man.

Bad things happen in Chaka’s Gate, General Courtney fails to be the Deputy Minister of Land after he loses to Dirk Courtney in the election. It can lead to the change of the policy to protect Chaka’s Gate. The second disaster is that Marion dies in the wilderness after being attacked by lions.

However, Mark does not give up. He continues his mission in Chaka’s Gate. He protects the wilderness and the animals from hunters. Storm who already
gets divorced from his husband then also lives there. One day, they meet some people who cut trees in Chaka’s Gate. Pungushe identifies one of them as Mark’s grandfather’s murderer. They trap him and bring him to Sean Courtney. Hobday, the man who kill John Anders, tell them that Dirk Courtney is the man behind the murder.

Dirk knows that his position is in danger. He tries to kill Sean Courtney - his own father-, Ruth Courtney, and Mark. However, he only succeeds to kill Sean and Ruth, but not Mark. Mark finally kills Dirk Courtney. In the end of the story, the Wilbur Smith writes that Chaka’s Gate then becomes a National Park and Mark becomes a legend behind the story of Chaka’s Gate.
Appendix 2

Biography of Wilbur Smith

Wilbur Smith was born on January 9, 1933 in what was then Northern Rhodesia and is now Zambia. At the age of eighteen months baby Wilbur was struck down by cerebral malaria, delirious for ten days, and doctors warned that he could be brain-damaged if he survived.

Survive he most certainly did, and as he grew up he began to share his mother's interest in novels. Her tastes were wide-ranging but they included adventure novels, which the young Wilbur devoured. In conjunction with the magnificent environment in which he was growing up, these forays into the world of the imagination made him intensely aware of his surroundings: the wildlife, the vast open spaces, the freedom to roam the country – and the political tensions too.

Smith's desire to write first showed itself when he was a young man with his heart set on becoming a journalist so that he could chronicle the rapidly changing social situations of southern Africa. His stern, Victorian father, who never read a book in his life, had other ideas, however. “Don't be a bloody fool,” he said. “You'll starve to death. Get a real job.”

So, Wilbur reluctantly became a tax accountant. His first marriage, at the age of twenty-four – ‘Much too young’ – ended in divorce. To alleviate the grimness of what he was later to call ‘probably the lowest point of my entire life’ Wilbur started to write fiction. Suddenly he had an escape from the realities of life.
and work, immersing himself in the lives and settings of his characters in a way that brought them to life so vividly for his readers. Suddenly, in a world where nothing appeared to be going right for him, he could be in control of everything.

This is how, while still working as head of the Deceased Estates Department of Salisbury Inland Revenue, writing by night and staving off sleep and boredom during the day, Wilbur wrote When The Lion Feeds. Immediately recognized as a rare find, with its gripping pace, passionate rivalries, and compelling atmosphere, it quickly garnered a lucrative Reader’s Digest deal. Then film rights were sold and Wilbur realized that he could well be looking at a career as a novelist.

When he sits down to begin yet another epic, Wilbur Smith has no idea how the plot will develop. He believes this is what gives his work such powerful, organic life. The resolution to a story is sitting there in his unconscious as he writes, and with each turn of the narrative, events force characters to act and react spontaneously. “I am pretty old-fashioned,” he says about his writing. “I believe in the triumph of good over evil and that love conquers all. I haven't got really cynical.”

Africa is his inspiration. As he sees it, “Events that took place on this continent centuries ago are still determining the lives of those who live here.” And these events, whether in the limitless landscapes of southern Africa or in the mysterious ancient world of Egypt, that Wilbur places at the heart of his work. “If you take one false step or say one wrong word, the spell is shattered,” he says, emphasising how vital to his work authenticity and detail are.
Now, with a long string of success to his name, Wilbur’s life is based on a work-hard-play-hard cycle. So when he writes, he does almost nothing else from dawn till dusk for roughly eight months, beginning each new novel in February. That first flash of success with When the Lions Feed gave him what he so craved – freedom to write unhindered by the exigencies of office work, and time to develop his skills. And he has in no way abused those priceless gifts, sticking rigidly to the iron discipline of researching, writing and delivering on time.

A lot of time is spent travelling in Africa, too, to carry out the research that is so fundamental to his work. He normally travels from November to February, often spending a month skiing in Switzerland, and visiting Australia and New Zealand for sea fishing. During his summer break, he visits environments as diverse as Alaska and the dwindling wilderness of the African interior. He has an abiding concern for the peoples and wildlife of his native continent, an interest strongly reflected in his novels.

In his sixties, Wilbur watches what he eats and drinks; he no longer smokes, and he is in good shape, good enough, he says to go on writing until there are no more stories to tell.

Taken from

http://www.bookbrowse.com/biographies/index.cfm?author_number=381
Appendix 3

THE WORKS OF WILBUR SMITH

- When the Lion Feeds 1964
- The Dark of the Sun 1965
- The Sound of Thunder 1966
- Shout at the Devil 1968
- Gold Mine 1970
- The Diamond Hunters 1971
- The Sunbird 1972
- Eagle in the Sky 1974
- The Eye of the Tiger 1975
- Cry Wolf 1976
- A Sparrow Falls 1977
- Hungry as the Sea 1978
- Wild Justice 1979
- A Falcon Flies 1980
- Men of Men 1981
- The Angels Weep 1982
- The Leopard Hunts in Darkness 1984
- The Burning Shore 1985
- Power of the Sword 1986
- Rage 1987
- A Time to Die 1989
- Golden Fox 1990
- Elephant Song 1991
- River God 1993
- The Seventh Scroll 1995
- Birds of Prey 1997
- Monsoon 1999
- Warlock 2001
- Blue Horizon 2003
- The Triumph of the Sun 2005
- The Quest 2007
Appendix 4

LESSON PLAN

Course : Basic Writing Skills
Topic : Description
Subtopic : Describing Places
Level of Students : 1st Semester of English Education Students
Time : 100 minutes
Material : A Sparrow Falls page 154

Competence Standards : By the end of the course, students are able to write good English Sentences and write good short paragraphs.

Basic Competencies : By the end of the course, students are able to:
1. Use minimum requirements in writing English sentences.
2. Construct grammatical and minimum sentences, in order to compose simple but correct paragraphs in a logical way that is contextually appropriate and structurally sounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achievement Indicators</th>
<th>Learning Experiences</th>
<th>Time Allocation</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• The students are able to compose simple but correct paragraph about describing places</td>
<td>Pre-activity • Apperception: Students answer pre-writing questions</td>
<td>• 10’</td>
<td>• Excerpt from A Sparrow Falls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>While-activities • Students read the given material • Students discuss the concept of descriptive writing and describing places</td>
<td>• 10’</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 10’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Students discuss the guiding questions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Students write simple compositions about describing place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Post-activity</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Students conclude the given material</td>
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</tr>
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| 10’ |
| 50’ |
| 10’ |

**Evaluation** : Composition about describing places

**Source** : A Sparrow Falls by Wilbur Smith
Appendix 5

MATERIALS FOR TEACHING WRITING

A. Pre-writing questions
1. Do you have a favourite place?
2. What does it look like?

B. Read the following passage!

The twin bluffs faced each other in almost mirror image, each towering a thousand sheer feet but deeply divided by the gorge through which the Bubezi River spilled out on to the coastal lowlands of Zululand and then meandered down a hundred and twenty miles into a maze of swamp and lagoon and mangrove forest, before finally escaping through the narrow mouth of the tidal estuary. The mouth sucked and breathed with the tide, and the ebb blew a stain of discoloured water far out into the electric blue of the Mozambique Current, a brown smear that contrasted sharply with the vivid white rind of sandy beaches that stretched for a thousand miles north and south.

If a man followed the course of the Bubezi up through the portals of Chaka’s Gate, as Mark and the old man had done so often before, he came out into a wide basin of land below the main escarpment of the continental shield – and the Red Bubezi, which swung away northwards following the line of the escarpment up through more heavy forest and open grassy glades until at last it became the border with the Portuguese colony of Mozambique.

In the flood seasons of high summer, this tributary carried down with it the eroding laterite from deposits deep in Mozambique; turning to deep bloody red, it pulsed like a living artery, and well earned its name, the Red Bubezi.
C. Discuss with your friend next to you!
1. What is the genre of the passage above?
2. What is described in the passage above?

D. Answer the following questions!
1. Where does the passage above possibly take place?
2. How large is the area described in the passage?
3. What are the physical features of nature mentioned in the passage above?
4. What are the interesting features mentioned in the passage above?

E. Write a composition which describes one of your favourite places!